Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

FIG. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view (taken along line Y-Y in FIG. 4) illustrating that longitudinal convex grooves are formed in a surface of a predetermined ornamental-portion forming part by <u>die</u> projections formed along an extrusion direction (a direction perpendicular to a surface of the sheet of FIG. 5) in an extrusion surface (an inner wall surface of a flow path) of an orifice in an end plate of the extrusion die;

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 28, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The microcapsules 6 mixed and kneaded in the materials of the ornamental portion 3 has a thermo-expandable outer shell that is thermoplastic and softens and becomes expandable during being heated. The outer shell softens at a predetermined heating temperature, and the involved gas is volume-expanded. This is followed by the microcapsules that finally swell outwardly in the vicinity of the surface of the ornamental portion 3. The outer shell of the ornamental portion 3 exceeds expansion limit and bursts in the vicinity of the surface of the ornamental portion 3. Then, concave portions 6a, which are outwardly opened, are formed therein (see FIGS. 9 to 11). Thus, fine uneven patterns are shaped on the surface of the ornamental portion 3. According to this embodiment, when the weather strip W_1, which is in the process of vulcanizing, is heated, the outer shells of the microcapsules 6 are heated by heat given for vulcanizing the unvulcanized rubber. Thus, the outer shell thereof is softened and swelled and burst, as described above. That is, in the case that the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' made of unvulcanized rubber is heated, and that the Mooney viscosity of the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part

3' is lowered by the heating, as compared with that measured before being heated, at least the softening and the expansion of the outer shells of the microcapsules are started. Some of the outer shells, which are not covered by the surrounding material, are heated up to a temperature at which the outer shells are burst by the increased internal pressure of the gas. Then, at least the softening and the expansion of the outer shells of the microcapsules are finished before the vulcanization of the unvulcanized rubber of the predetermined ornamental-portion forming ~~part 3~~ part 3' is completed. Thus, it is necessary for the preferred microcapsules 6 of this embodiment that an explosion temperature thereof, which is sufficient for causing the outer shell to soften, melt, and explode, is higher than an extrusion molding temperature of the material M_3 of the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' extruded from the rubber extrusion die F (to be described later) and is lower than a vulcanizing temperature of the material M_3 (it is preferable that the outer shell of the microcapsule 6 does not burst when the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' is extruded, and that the outer shell thereof is burst and/or expanded when the vulcanization thereof is performed by being heated). Concretely, the outer shell of the microcapsule 6 starts to soften and expand at a temperature of about 120 °C. Preferably, the explosion temperature thereof is equal to or higher than 150 °C and equal to or lower than 200 °C. Incidentally, for example, EXPANCEL Microsphere (sold by Japan Ferrite Co., Ltd.) and Matsumoto Microsphere (sold by Matsumoto Yushi Co., Ltd.) can be used as such a thermo-expandable microcapsule. Preferably, the compounding ratio of the microcapsules 6 to the material of the ornamental portion 3 by mass is equal to or more than 0.1 % by mass and equal to or less than 5 % by mass.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 32, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph:

FIG. 5 is a schematic cross-sectional view (a schematic cross-sectional view taken along line Y-Y in FIG. 4) illustrating that longitudinal convex grooves 7 are formed in a surface of a predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' by die projections 15 formed along an extrusion direction (a direction perpendicular to a surface of the sheet of FIG. 5) in an extrusion ~~surface~~ surface 14 (an inner wall surface of a flow path) of an orifice 12 in an end plate 11. FIG. 6 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating that lateral concave grooves 8 are formed in a surface of the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' by a lateral concave groove providing roller R. As shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, plural cross-sectionally triangularly-shaped die projections 15 for forming cross-sectionally substantially-V-shaped longitudinal concave grooves 7 extending along the longitudinal direction (or an extrusion direction), which are parallel with one another over the entire width of the surface of the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3', are formed in the extrusion surface 14 for the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' in the orifice 12 of the end plate 11 of the rubber extrusion die F. The interval of the plural die projections 15 and the projection height thereof are set in such a manner as to respectively correspond to the interval of the plural longitudinal concave grooves 7 and the depth (to be described later) thereof, respectively. Incidentally, the meaning of the term "parallel" includes not only a state, in which two rectilinear lines do not intersect with each other, but also a state in which two curved lines do not intersect with each other.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 33, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

At the downstream side of the orifice 12 of the rubber extrusion die F, the lateral concave groove providing roller R for forming, just after the extrusion, the lateral concave grooves 8 in the surface of the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' is disposed.

Preferably, the roller R is driven and rotated in a direction of an arrow E at a circumferential speed that is equal to the extrusion speed of the weather strip W_1, which is extruded from the orifice 12 of the rubber extrusion die F and in the process of extrusion molding. Alternatively, the roller R may be rotated from an idling and non-driven state in such a way as to follow the extrusion of the weather strip W_1. The cross sectional shape in an axial direction of the surface of the roller R is set to be gently corrugated shape corresponding to the shape of the surface of the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3'. Many roller projections 16 are formed on the outer peripheral surface of the roller R in such a way as to extend in parallel with one another along the axial direction. The interval and the projection height of the many roller projections 16 are almost equal to those of the ~~convex ridges~~ die projections 15. Incidentally, the interval and the projection height of the roller projections 16 may be different from those of the ~~convex ridges~~ die projections 15. Further, as shown in FIGS. 2 to 4, a supporting device 17 for supporting a pressing force of the roller R by supporting a part of the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' and the predetermined attaching-portion forming part 1' by sandwiching is disposed just under the lateral concave groove providing roller R. The supporting device 17 is fixed to a front end surface of the end plate 11 through plural fixing bolts 18. The shape of the top surface 17a of the supporting device 17 is the same as that of the bottom surface (the rear surface) of the predetermined attaching-portion forming part 1' provided on the rear surface of the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3'. An insertion hole 17b, through which a part of the predetermined attaching-portion forming part 1' can be passed, is formed in the supporting device 17. This insertion hole 17b is opened therein in such a way as to gradually and upwardly decrease the width thereof.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 34, line 25, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Incidentally, the lateral concave groove providing roller R is pushed by a steel spring or the like (not shown) against the supporting device 17, and driven and rotated in a state in which the roller R pushes the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' by a predetermined pressure. Thus, the roller R is in closely contact with the surface of the predetermined ornament portion forming part 3'. In FIG. 3, both the roller R and the part 3' are separated as a matter of convenience. Further, to form the longitudinal concave grooves 7, the extrusion surface 14 of the orifice 12 is formed in such a manner as to be gently corrugated and as to correspond to the shape of the cross section of the ornamental portion 3 to be formed. The plural projections 15 are provided on the extrusion surface 14 having such a cross sectional shape. As a matter of convenience, FIG. 5 schematically illustrates this state in a linear manner. Additionally, as will be described later, the intervals of the longitudinal and lateral concave grooves 7 and 8 and the die projections 15, 15, 15 and the roller projections 16, 16, 16 for forming the concave grooves 7 and 8, which are formed in the surface of the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3', range from 0.1 mm to 5 mm. In FIGS. 2, 3, 5, 6 and 15, the intervals are shown in such a way as to be larger than actual intervals as a matter of convenience.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 35, line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Next, the method of manufacturing the weather strip W_1' of the aforementioned configuration by using the rubber extrusion die F of the aforementioned constitution is described. As shown in FIGS. 1 to 4, different materials (that is, the EPDM material used for forming the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' and obtained by kneading the

microcapsules and the vulcanizing agent and other additives, the EPDM material used for forming the predetermined attaching-portion forming part 1' and obtained by kneading the 20% to 40% carbon black by mass and the vulcanizing agent, and the EPDM material used for forming the predetermined hollow seal portion and obtained by kneading the 20% to 40% carbon black by mass, the vulcanizing agent, and a foaming agent) are supplied from the material extruders A_1, A_2, and A_3 to different material paths separated from one another in the rubber extrusion die F. The three different kinds of materials join together at the front side (the upstream side) of the end plate 11 and then are extruded from the orifice 12 as the weather strip W_1', which is in the process of extrusion. The unvulcanized rubber material, which is obtained by kneading the vulcanizing agent and the many fine expansive microcapsules 6 therein, is extruded from the orifice 12, so that the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' is formed in a layer on the surface of the predetermined attaching-portion forming part 1' in such a way as to be integral therewith. Further, the rubber material constituting the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' is extruded from the orifice 12 in a state in which as shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, the plural substantially-V-shaped longitudinal concave grooves 7 are simultaneously formed on the surface of the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' in such a way as to be parallel to one another by the plural die projections 15 formed on the extrusion surface 14 of the orifice 12. According to the invention, the weather strip W_1', in which only the longitudinal concave grooves 7 (or only the longitudinal convex ridges 9 (to be described later)) are formed, may supplied for the next vulcanizing process. However, according to this embodiment, patterns, which more closely resemble that of an actual woven cloth, are formed, by forming the lateral concave grooves 8 using the lateral concave groove providing roller R, which will be described herein.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 37, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' of the weather strip W_1', which is in the process of molding, is extruded in a state, in which the plural longitudinal concave grooves 7 are formed in the surface thereof, from the orifice 12. Just after extrusion, the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' is sandwiched by the top surface 17a of the ~~receiving~~ supporting device 17 and the lateral concave groove providing roller R disposed just above the top surface 17a and thus pushed against the top surface 17a of the ~~receiving~~ supporting device 17 by a downward pushing force of the lateral concave groove providing roller R. The lateral concave groove providing roller R is driven and rotated at a circumferential speed, which is equal to the extrusion speed in the extrusion direction Q of the weather strip W_1', which is in the process of molding. Therefore, in the surface of the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3', other lateral concave grooves 8 are formed in such a manner as to intersect with the plural already formed longitudinal concave grooves 7, and as to continuously extend in the direction of width thereof and as to intermittently extend in the longitudinal direction (see FIG. 7). Consequently, as illustrated in FIG. 7, the earlier formed longitudinal concave grooves 7 and the later formed lateral concave grooves 8 intersect with the other kind of the grooves (when one kind of the grooves is the longitudinal concave grooves 7, the other kind thereof is the lateral concave grooves 8, whereas when one kind of the grooves is the lateral concave grooves 8, the other kind thereof is the longitudinal concave grooves 7). Thus, a surface pattern consisting of quadrangles consecutively formed in both the longitudinal direction and the lateral direction by the longitudinal concave grooves 7 and the lateral concave grooves 8, which are monotonous straight lines extending in the longitudinal and lateral directions, appears like a cross pattern woven in a cloth.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 44, line 20, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Further, although the aforementioned embodiment is an example in which the longitudinal concave grooves 7 and the lateral concave grooves 8 are formed on the surface of the ornamental portion 3 in such a way as to intersect with one another, the appearance of the surface of the ornamental portion 3 can be made to resemble the woven fabric-like appearance by forming plural recesses 21 in the extrusion ~~surface~~ surface 14 of the orifice 12 of the rubber extrusion die F (the inner wall ~~surface 14~~ surface of the flow path of rubber materials) to thereby form the longitudinal convex ridges 9 on the surface of the ornamental portion 3 of the weather strip W_1, as shown in FIG. 14 and also forming the lateral concave grooves by a lateral concave groove providing roller (neither shown) formed with projection ridges along the axial direction on the outer peripheral surface thereof, just after the extrusion and before the vulcanization in such a way as to intersect with the longitudinal convex ridges 9. The shape of the cross-section of each of the convex ridges (or concave grooves) is not limited to a triangular shape (a shape like a letter V). The shape of the cross-section thereof may be either a rectangular shape or a semicircular shape. The convex ridges (or concave grooves) may be formed like a straight line or like a curved line. The interval thereof is not limited to a constant value. The interval thereof may be changed regularly or irregularly. The optimum range, in which the pitch, width, and height of each of the convex ridges are set, is similar to that in the case of the concave grooves (preferably, the height of each of the convex ridges ranges from 0.1 mm to 2 mm).

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 45, line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Further, FIG. 15 shows an embodiment in a state in which longitudinal concave grooves and lateral concave grooves of a predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' are simultaneously formed by using a roller after a weather strip W_1' is extruded from a rubber extrusion die F. In this embodiment, circumferential and lateral (or axial) roller projections 22 and 23 are formed a concave groove providing roller R' in such a way as to be nonlinearly corrugated and as to intersect with each other. Corrugated longitudinal and lateral concave grooves ~~31 and 32~~ 27 and 28 are formed in the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' by pressing the concave groove providing roller R' against the surface of the predetermined ornamental-portion forming part 3' just after the extrusion in such a manner as to intersect with one another. The concave grooves ~~31 and 32~~27 and 28 are constituted by curved lines, the adjacent ones of which maintain a constant interval therebetween. Thus, a pattern formed by enclosing parts of each of the concave grooves ~~31 and 32~~ 27 and 28 is shaped like a rectangle constituted by curved lines (see FIG. 16). Incidentally, in FIG. 15, reference character 17' designates a supporting device. Further, a pattern, which more closely resembles an actual woven cloth, can be formed on the surface by combining a rectilinear longitudinal concave groove (or convex ridge) with a curved-line-like lateral concave groove. Further, the interval of the longitudinal concave grooves (or the convex ridges) are not limited to a constant value. Furthermore, the projection heights of the roller projections 22 and 23 are not limited to constant values and may irregularly change. Only one of the longitudinal concave grooves (or the convex ridges) and the lateral concave grooves may be formed.